

**The traveller's hand-book for Gibraltar, with
observations on the surrounding country / by and
old inhabitant.**

London : Cowie, Jolland and Co., 1844.

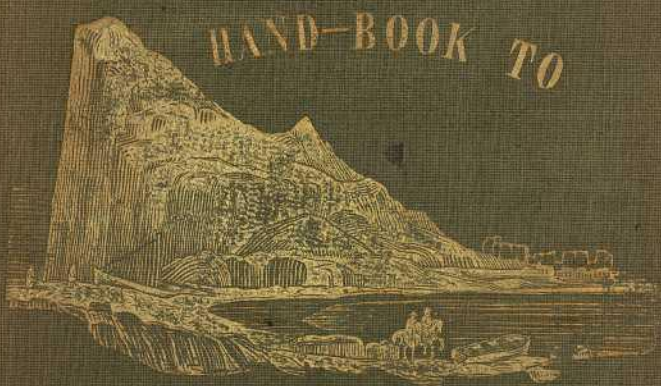
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HAND-BOOK TO

GIBRALTAR.



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Henry Newman



THE
TRAVELLER'S HAND-BOOK

FOR
GIBRALTAR,

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

BY AN OLD INHABITANT.



LONDON :
COWIE, JOLLAND, AND CO., 31, POULTRY.

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PREFACE.

WHOEVER has travelled beyond the white cliffs of Britain, must have lamented, almost at every stage, the want of information on local matters, which, although well known to every individual he meets, are to him as a sealed book.

Recourse must then be had to *valets de place*, or *commissionaires*, or to the kindness and patience of a friend, to

whom the office of cicerone must ever be most irksome and wearying ; or the traveller must leave a place, where, perhaps, he has resided many weeks, knowing little more of what may not have met his eye, than the person who has never been there.

To relieve from such inconvenience the visitors who are tempted to see the Rock of Gibraltar, becoming every day more numerous, is the object of the writer of the following pages.

This little book aspires to no rank as a literary work, nor has any claim to such appellation. The author while employing his leisure hours, believed

he could render some service to his countrymen, to whom this extraordinary rock ought to be of the highest interest : and he will be recompensed, if, in this small manual, the stranger on his visit to Gibraltar, finds either amusement or acceptable information.

Gibraltar has been for nearly 140 years in our quiet possession, with the exception of the memorable siege, begun in 1780, when it so nobly held out, under great privations, against the combined forces of France and Spain. The period of another attack is too far distant to be thought of; and the 'old rock' will probably be the last foreign possession yielded by Great Britain.

The Author trust this little production will not by the critic be 'considered too curiously,' and patiently recommends it to the protection and kindness of the indulgent reader.

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THE  
TRAVELLER'S HAND-BOOK,

&c., &c.

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PART I.

3x  
1. EVERY Englishman who has lived long enough to be entitled to hold a modern jubilee, cannot fail to have observed the wonderful change, that, since his youth, has taken place in the sentiments of his countrymen towards foreigners and foreign countries. They now no longer dread communication; but are anxious, on the contrary, to be acquainted with one and to see the other.

B

The powers of steam have fortunately come to their aid, enabling them at a trifling cost to indulge this new propensity; and now, with little premeditation and less preparation, with carpet bag and hat box, and the receipts if not the gains of the preceding week, the merchant and the trader, their clerks, shopmen, and servants of both sexes, put themselves in motion to see a little of the world, which is now undoubtedly of smaller dimensions than those announced to us by philosophers of old.

2. A trip across the channel to Calais, thence to Paris for a week, down the Seine to Havre, and back to Southampton, gives, it is supposed, sufficient time and opportunity for any reasonable person to see France, and to become acquainted with the French people.

But why not make a longer excursion? Steamers run to Spain and Portugal and the

rock of Gibraltar, having restored to it its former dignity of a city, and possessing for the first time a bishop (there are now two), with a cathedral, &c., &c., tempts our metropolitan\* to become a cosmopolite, to undergo the horrors of an eight day's voyage, with the advantage of seeing both Lisbon and Cadiz.

3. Arriving in the bay of the latter place in the afternoon of a beautiful day in the middle of April, feeling the genial warmth of a bright sun shining through a cloudless Andalusian sky, our traveller begins already to forget the alarms, the sickness, and the discomfort of the voyage, having no doubt that the morrow's dawn will show him the place of his destination.

For the first time he passes a tranquil night, malgré the noise of the Spaniards embarked at Cadiz ; having already commenced

\* A person born within a circle around London, whose circumference is thirty miles.



preparations for quitting his temporary imprisonment.

The haze of the early morning has scarcely disappeared before he is on deck, where meeting his acquaintance of a week, an old Rocker, he learns from him that they have already passed Tarifa, and cannot fail to reach, in a couple of hours, the end of their maritime sufferings.

Questions and inquiries now follow in rapid succession, and the stranger is told by his good-natured and communicative companion, that he will presently see the opening into the Mediterranean ; that the high mountain appearing as in front (Mons Alzla now Ape's Hill), will, with the small island (Tarsely Island) at its foot, be left presently on the right hand ; that the point the vessel now approaches on the left is Cabrita Point, off which at a short distance lies the Pearl Rock, always under water and consequently dange-



rous to shipping, but the height of which the British government have in contemplation some day to diminish; and that the top of mount Calpe and O'Hara's Tower are now distinctly in view.

4. On a neck of land, terminating in a promontory beyond Ape's Hill, he sees the ancient town of Ceuta, still held by the Spaniards, now visibly illuminated by the rays of a brilliant morning sun. To the left, on Europa Point, appears prominently in view, the Light-House, recently erected near the spot where once stood the chapel and hermitage of the *Virgen de Europa*; whose lamps, perpetually lighted, afforded to the less venturous mariner of former days, a similar succour to that now given by the modern Pharos.

5. The steamer now rapidly advances into the bay, the dock-guard fort is in view; and the eyes of the astonished traveller, instead

of finding before them a small, barren, and almost inaccessible rock, are gladdened with the sight of trees, plantations, and gardens, exhibiting a luxurious vegetation.\*

6. But turn now to the left and observe the fine bold shore, stretching from Cabrita Point northward, and overlooked by a mountain 1800 feet in height, over which is the only *way*—road there is none—to Cadiz from the agreeable town of Algeziras, lying at the foot of it. A little farther north, on an eminence already illuminated by the sun—while we, on the western side of the rock, are yet in shade—stands the town of San Roque; between which and the garrison, is the space called *Campo de Gibraltar*. You now see distinctly the whole coast of the bay, as the

\* The traveller before gratifying his curiosity in visiting the neighbourhood of the Rock, will do well to consult the very interesting work,—“Excursions in the mountains of Ronda and Granada,”—by Captain (now Major) C. Rochfort Scott. 1838.





vessel fast approaches the anchoring ground ; where are riding vessels of all nations, engaged in traffic or waiting for a wind, giving assurance of the importance of the port of Gibraltar while in British possession. Bustle and noise now prevail on board, and trunks, boxes, bags, and umbrellas, with all such *im-fedimenta*, come lumbering on deck ; each is engaged in his own affairs, thinking only of himself, while the steward is thinking of all. Stop her ! cries the commander from his station on the paddle-box ; and in a moment the wonderful machinery is at rest ; the vessel, however, silently continues a few yards exhausting the impetus she has received : a momentary pause ensues, the steam roars on being set free, the chain cable rattles, the anchor parts from the bows, and *stat litore puppis*.

7. Shall we be kept long at the Custom House ? is the next interesting question ;—

answered with a complacent smile by the Gibraltarian, that here no Custom House exists. But the place, I mean, where our baggage will be examined? With yet greater surprise, the stranger learns there is no examination on entering Gibraltar; that he may carry with him on shore the whole contents of the vessel if he pleases, and embark them again to-morrow without a question being asked; that no duty is payable on goods of any sort, and consequently no examination nor inquiry; that Gibraltar is a *free port* in the utmost extent of the term; and that if it were not so, the bay would be deserted,—the annual number of vessels anchoring there, be reduced from 2000 to 100, carrying merely supplies for the few inhabitants that would remain,—that salt junk and potatoes would again be the fare of the garrison,—and that the daily march of the guards through the main street, would not prevent the grass overspreading it.



But what means the crowd of boats that hover at a distance from the steamer? They are waiting to convey on shore the passengers, but cannot approach until the visit is made by the pratique officer; and see—his boat arrives. All now crowd to the side of the vessel; certain standing interrogatories are put, necessary questions asked, and satisfactorily answered, when the officer steps on board to take the commander by the hand, and the vessel is in free pratique.

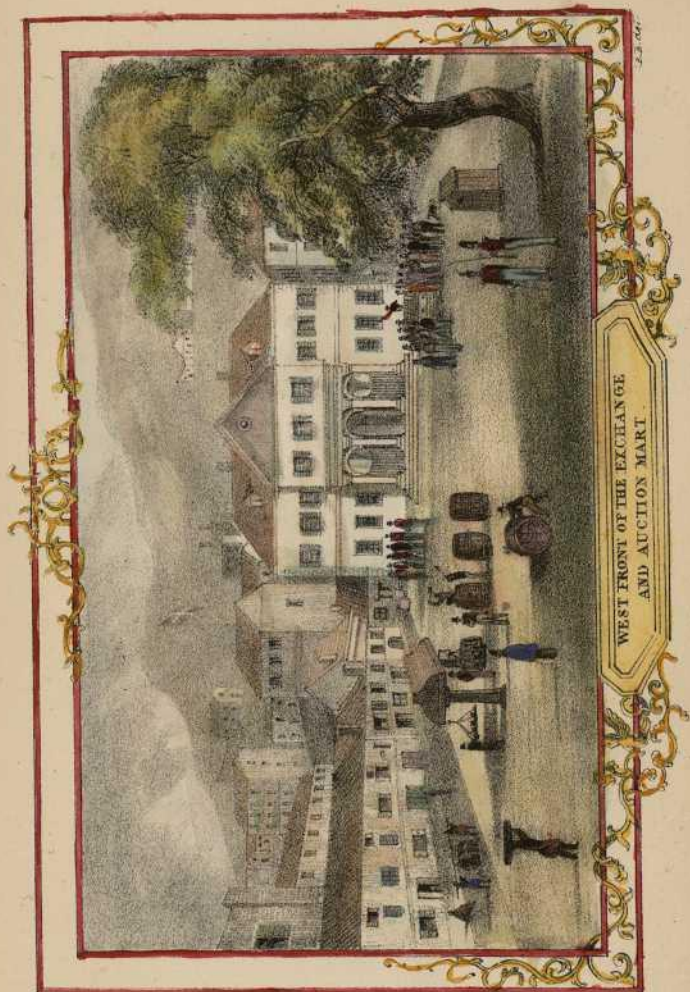
8. Then follows the confusion of a disembarkation, while tickets are offered (a recent practice) from the owners of houses called hotels, earnestly entreating you to become their guest; and our traveller, having in recollection the commodious inns at Southampton or at Falmouth, now encounters the beginning of his discomforts; for, being assured there are only two where he would like to quarter himself, the Club-house and

Griffith's, he finds, on reaching them, they are both full.

Before the day passes, however, he has established himself in one of these temporary abodes; and although there cannot be spared for him, at first, a whole room, he soon finds that the warmth of the atmosphere, and the exhilaration of spirits, produced by a brilliant sky, induce him to loiter abroad, rather than seek the interior of his dwelling. This is in the middle of the town, the Commercial Square, formerly the Grand Parade, afterwards the Alameda; and to an Englishman, quitting for the first time his native land, there can nowhere be presented a more animating scene.

9. It is here that sales by auction of all sorts of goods, wares, merchandize, and commodities, are carried on five days in the week, from seven o'clock till noon; and the stranger is surrounded by persons of all nations in





WEST FRONT OF THE EXCHANGE  
AND AUCTION MART



their various costumes—Greeks, Turks, Jews, Moors, and Christians,—among whom the fine forms of many might well be studied by the statuary, while even a sight of the others would be invaluable to H. B. ; his ears are assailed by sounds of strange languages, and he listens with astonishment to the ejaculations of the auctioneers, unintelligible to any but initiated buyers, simultaneously disposing of valuable property within a few yards of each other. To a resident in London, accustomed to see wide streets and lofty houses highly decorated, everything in Gibraltar appears diminutive; the streets narrow, the houses low, irregular, and ill-fashioned; and although, of late, great improvements have taken place, the whole has yet a very *mesquin* appearance : and as to the shops, they are such as were to be seen in third-rate streets in London some fifty years ago. The stranger looks in vain for façades of

columns and pilasters, to which his eye has been accustomed, together with stucco-work, in endless variety, but almost of ephemeral duration. He soon learns that almost every house has a separate owner, often many, maintained by the rents, and that there is seldom any spare money to bestow on fanciful ornament.

He may lament the improvidence of the early governors of Gibraltar, in giving away the ground in fee, without any consideration, or stipulations as to the shape, style, or uniformity of the buildings. But he must content himself with things as they are; and with a little exertion, he will find ample amusement and gratification in the appearance of the men he meets,—chiefly Spaniards from the east coasts, or the mountains of Ronda; while enchanted with the beaming, dark eye of the gentler sex, many of whom yet appear in the graceful dress of saya and mantilla.

10. As, equally with the heat in summer, the fine mild temperature during the rest of the year induces every one to be abroad, the greater part of the male population, at least, are seen in the streets engaged in their respective out-door occupations. Hence the stranger, on his arrival, is led greatly to overrate the actual resident population; not being aware that large numbers invariably quit the garrison at evening gunfire, —returning either to their vessels in the bay, or to their dwellings at Algeziras, San Roque, or its neighbourhood.

It is believed that the last census, taken in 1840 (for it is yet the custom to number the people, notwithstanding the judgment on king David,) gave 16,000 as the resident civil population, of whom, about 9000 were natives, 900 British subjects, 2000 Spaniards, 1000 Genoese, and 600 Portuguese: of the 1800 Jews (who appear

more numerous, being always in the streets) by far the greater portion are natives; they form the most quiet and orderly part of the population; and to this fractional part of the chosen race, Gibraltar may well be considered another land of promise, they are under no peculiar restraint, but enjoy equal rights, privileges, and protection, with the Christians. They wear the jelibea, the tunic, and the gaberdine, in true Jewish style, although the richer class adopt the Christian garb, and their appearance is undoubtedly as it was in the days of Solomon and David. Although they partake of the longevity incident to the climate, they are not a robust and healthy people. The Jews of Gibraltar are of a peculiar sect; coming originally from Barbary, they pertinaciously adhere to Hebrew rites and customs, indulging to the utmost extent in all the peculiar ceremonies of their religion.



11. Although the rock of Gibraltar by no means deserves the appellation of barren, it is decidedly unproductive, and may truly be said, as regards human subsistence, absolutely to produce nothing; nevertheless, few places can be found where food of all kinds is more abundant, or the supplies more regular. It presents a ready-money market, and as every encouragement is given to the Spaniards in the neighbourhood to bring in their produce, cultivation and consequent production have increased to a wonderful extent. No fixed market-days for its introduction interfere with the stream continually pouring in; mutton, pork, poultry, game, fruit, and vegetables are daily supplied in great abundance, and the whole district from Tarifa to Estepona, seems to be appropriated to providing food for Gibraltar alone. The bay furnishes fish in great plenty and considerable variety. Eggs and poultry are brought from Barbary,

and the Algarves are laid under contribution. By an arrangement with the emperor of Morocco, our government is allowed to export annually 2000 head of cattle, at a moderate duty, said to be for the use of the garrison; but this quantity, with some little extension, is amply sufficient for the inhabitants as well as the troops, and the price is much less than that of cattle from Spain. It is true those from Barbary have often a miserable appearance on arrival; but in the last twenty years arrangements have been made for stall-feeding outside the garrison, and beef is now often seen in Gibraltar market that would do credit to any capital.

12. Public buildings there are few to engage the attention of the traveller; and in the construction of these utility, rather than ornamental architecture, has been studied. The public Exchange, in the centre of the town, first attracts notice. It was built about





MAIN STR & EAST FRONT of the EXCHANGE



twenty-five years ago, by voluntary subscriptions, during the government of Sir George Don; to whom Gibraltar is greatly indebted, and whose bust well deserves the conspicuous niche it occupies in the principal front of the building;\* the lower part is appropriated for

\* The following is the inscription on the pedestal of the bust :—

By voluntary subscription of the inhabitants,  
and in grateful remembrance of  
his paternal government,  
under which this building was erected,  
Anno Domini 1818,  
is placed this bust of  
GEORGE DON,  
Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Guelphic Order,  
and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Order of  
Military Merit, of France,  
General of His Majesty's Forces,  
Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of Foot,  
Lieutenant Governor  
and Commander in Chief of the Garrison  
and Territory of Gibraltar,  
&c., &c., &c.

C

an exchange and auction rooms, and above is the commercial library; the whole being well arranged and properly adapted to its intended uses. The Library is a private institution established in 1806, and is supported by annual subscriptions and occasional aid from the proprietors; it contains about 3,000 volumes among which are many valuable works. Newspapers and periodicals of different nations may be seen there; and being kept open during the evening, it is a great resource and recreation to the inhabitants, as well as to strangers, who are always introduced and even allowed to subscribe.

13. Of the erections that catch the eye, the Moorish Castle is the most conspicuous, and like every thing relating to the early possessors of Gibraltar, well deserves attention. Its commanding situation and noble appearance, even in decay, bear ample testimony to its importance at the time of its construction,

when the use of gunpowder was yet unknown. The space within its precincts is considerable, although, by the demolition of the outer wall, much less than when held by the Moors. In it are numerous artillery officers' quarters, barracks for soldiers, and other buildings, as also the provosty or military prison, and civil jail. It has shared the fate of Gibraltar, in having numerous masters, whose stronghold it became against successive conquerors. Its first foundation is ascribed to Tarik, the early invader of Gibraltar, but the period of its completion, A. D. 746, is more distinctly determined from an inscription over the south gate, transcribed by Mr. Carter in his journey from Gibraltar to Malaga, as follows:—

Prosperity and peace to our sovereign, and the slave of God, the supreme governor of the Moors, our sovereign ABY ABUL HAJEZ, son of JEZED, supreme governor of the Moors, son of our sovereign ABY AL WALID, whom God preserve.

and said by him to be faithfully translated from the Arabic. Successively in the hands of Moors, Christians, Africans, and the Moors of Granada, it has undergone numerous sieges, and been the scene of many chivalrous exploits, and its former strength cannot now be sufficiently appreciated.

The square building at the summit, was the *Torre del Omenage*, and beneath are the remains of the *Calahorra* or granary, with tanks admirably constructed; yet in use and in good preservation. It had moreover a *Giraldia*, or tower, serving as a citadel, the whole commanding and affording protection to the anchorage within the old mole; the walls of the castle being then washed by the sea. A principal one on the south side, the remains of which may yet be seen, extended down to the *Atarazana* (arsenal), in modern times the navy cooperage, and where are now quarters for military officers; the solid north wall of



which, reduced a few years ago more than two feet in thickness, is the continuation of that from the Moorish castle.

14. On quitting the castle, we pass the Debtors' Prison, a building deserving little notice. Constructed originally for military purposes, it has long been converted to its present use; the interior has been of late rendered more commodious, but since the introduction of the bankrupt laws and insolvent act, the number of inmates has diminished as the accommodation has increased.

15. The Civil Hospital contiguous is a most valuable institution for the relief of sick or wounded civilians. Although in the centre of the town, it is admirably situated on a projecting eminence, and detached from other buildings. In the time of the Spaniards, there stood on the same spot a hospital dedicated to San Juan de

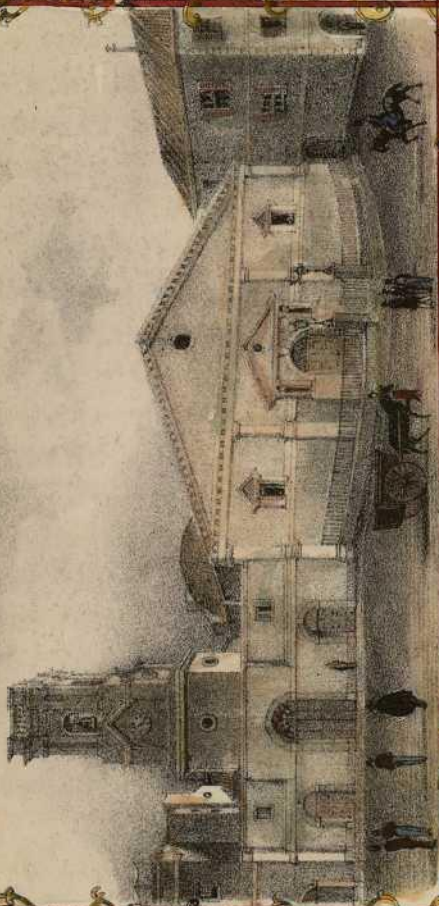


Dios : in the hands of the English a barrack was erected, but it was neglected and allowed to go to decay, being found unfit for the purpose: the whole was repaired, considerable alterations at the same time made, and then, in 1815, it was appropriated by Sir George Don, with the sanction of government, to its present use. It is separated into three divisions,—protestant, catholic, and Hebrew ; each under the management of gentlemen, chosen annually by the different communities of these religious persuasions. It is always favoured with the patronage of the governor of the garrison, as its chief, while each division has a deputy governor and committee to superintend the interior arrangements : to conduct it there is a resident surgeon, with other efficacious medical assistance. The principal medical officer of the garrison acts gratuitously as consulting physician, and the whole establishment is con-

ducted in the most liberal and praiseworthy manner. Besides the in-patients, who are never very numerous, relief is daily given to all who choose to apply for advice and medicine, both distributed gratis ; and the number of these out-patients amounts annually to nearly 6000 ; moreover, sailors from the shipping in the bay, find here the succour and assistance of which they so often stand in need ; nor does any other class derive greater benefit from this institution. With this conviction, government has permitted a small sum to be collected with the port dues on every vessel anchoring in the bay ; the amount is appropriated for the general fund of the hospital, which is occasionally aided by donations and bequests ; while the expences of each division are separately provided for, by contributions from the members of the respective communities. It has, unfortunately, no endowment : and being conducted

on a scale of great liberality, the utmost economy is required in its management. On the whole it is a most important institution, and highly beneficial to the population at large.

16. In the olden time, under catholic dominion, Gibraltar possessed numerous churches and religious houses ; but of these, with the exception of the principal church of Saint Mary, in the centre of the town, scarcely a vestige remains. Its exterior is of most ordinary appearance, and undeserving notice ; but the inside is very neatly arranged. The principal altar is imposing, and on either side the church are smaller ones, very tastefully fitted up. An excellent and fine-toned organ has recently taken the place of the old ruinous one ; but as there are no means for paying a good organist, the pealing sounds and softened and subdued melody of this sublime and heavenly instrument yet remain unheard.



THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SAN MARY.



17. While Gibraltar belonged to Spain, it was considered to be in the diocese of Cadiz and Algeziras, at which latter place (before its annexation to the city\* of Gibraltar), it would seem from Portillo, an early Spanish writer, the bishop occasionally resided.

The Rock, however, was never honoured by this prelate's permanent abode, until within these last few years. when a bishop *in partibus* has been appointed by the see of Rome. The ecclesiastical affairs of the catholic church were conducted by a vicar, with subordinate clergymen ; and being now without a diocese, having no endowment, no permanent revenue, no benefices, nor even a decent residence for a bishop, it may be doubted whether any advantage has been gained by the appointment of so high a dignitary, to an establishment so small and insignificant.

\* By the *city* of Gibraltar is meant the whole district included within a circle of twenty-nine leagues in circumference.



The existence of the convents, nunneries, and religious houses, with their churches or chapels, terminated, of course, at the capture in 1704 ; but as the population, for the most part Roman catholic, has greatly increased, it is to be regretted, that the ancient church of Saint Mary is the only catholic place of worship.

The curious, on tracing the remains of antiquity in Gibraltar, may be gratified in learning, that of the convent of white friars, only a large store remains, called the White Cloister, near the meat market ; that on the site of a large block of buildings, recently erected in the main street, was the hospital of San Juan de Dios, removed from the hill-side ; that in College-lane, where existed the convent of the Merceanorios, are now engineer officers' quarters ; that at South Port stood a chapel dedicated to *La Señora del Rosario* ; and that the naval hospital at Rosia,

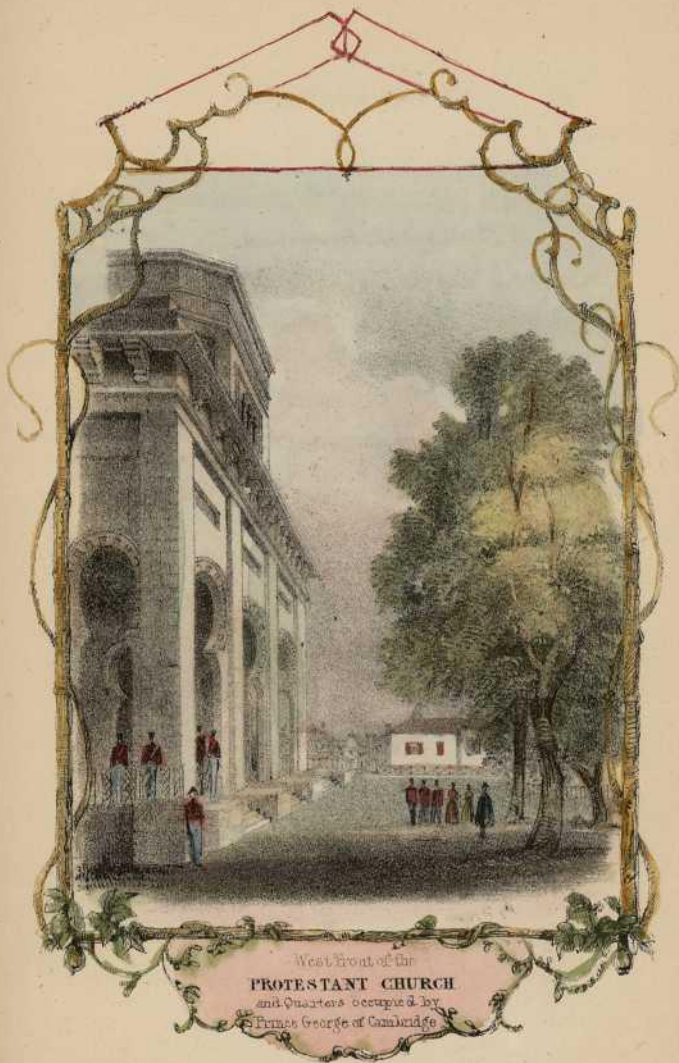


stands on the site of the religious house of *Our Lady of Refuge*; while of numerous others of inferior note, no traces can now be found.

18. The residence of the governor, still denominated the convent, was, in ancient times, a most extensive convent of Franciscan friars; the peculiar arms of which, although plastered over, are still embedded in the wall of the north corridor. As a dwelling, it is well situated, spacious, and tolerably commodious. It commands a fine view of the bay, has an extensive garden, and accommodations suited to the high rank of its occupant.

While existing as a convent, it had a noble church, part of which (the remainder forming a ball room) was retained and fitted up as a protestant church for the use of the governor, the military and civil officers, and the principal inhabitants, before the present protestant church of the Holy Trinity was erected.

19. This now forms an important feature among the public buildings of Gibraltar; the exterior being remarkable, not only for its heavy clumsy appearance (having more the air of a mausoleum than a church), but for the style of its architecture, which being Arabesque, might be thought more suited to any other edifice than a Christian temple of the West. The work of the interior, however, is light and elegant, and the arrangement suited to the accommodation of the troops and protestant inhabitants, as was originally intended. Gibraltar having again restored to it its ancient title of a city, Trinity church, although without a tower, belfry, clock, or organ, is denominated a cathedral. It is presided over by the newly appointed bishop of Gibraltar and Malta, whose diocese comprises all the British protestant communities of the Mediterranean. In his absence the archdeacon, assisted by the garrison





chaplain, canons, &c., fulfils all pastoral duties; performing divine service with all that decorum, regularity, and devotion, so peculiarly characteristic of protestantism.

20. The methodist conference have had for many years an establishment in Gibraltar, exceedingly well conducted. Their chapel is neat and appropriate, and the teachers indefatigable and zealous. They have several schools, and their industry is unbounded in attempting to train up the children of catholic parents, in the doctrines of methodism. It may be doubted whether these efforts are attended with much success, or whether it is wise to induce children to despise the religion of their parents, under whose roof they are nourished and brought up; but it cannot be denied, that much good results from their unceasing attention to their schools, and as far as they can exercise control, to the conduct of the children.

21. Nor are there wanting schools for the instruction of children of other persuasions. To the general or garrison school for children of all religions, as well as to others, government contributes liberally in aid of a small fund, arising from voluntary contributions. Others have been established, and are conducted under the gratuitous care of the church of England pastors. The catholic bishop has an extensive school under his direction; while another, hardly less extensive, is supported by the catholic community.

For the support and perfect management of these establishments, wherein are educated, in some degree, 2000 children, adequate means are greatly wanting, and consequently, the benefits that would otherwise arise, are much diminished.

22. The presbyterians in Gibraltar are too few to require a separate place of worship; but they have an authorized minister



to assist in and superintend their worship, and who is not less zealous in the discharge of his duties, than are his brethren in the like holy calling.

23. The perfect liberty allowed to the Jews, enables them to practise their devotions in the way most agreeable to them. Their synagogues are too obscure to deserve notice as public buildings; but they adhere with pertinacity to the rites and ceremonies of their ancient worship, observing their sabbath with a strict relinquishment of all labour, and a rigour of discipline, from which some Christians might well take example.

24. A population exceeding 20,000 souls, including the military, naturally requires extensive cemeteries; and although with respect to these, in so confined a place, difficulties have occurred, very suitable spots have been selected. Military and civil officers have always been buried within the fortress. The



remains of the former were for many years deposited outside the wall, at South Port; while within, and immediately above, was a small burial place (long since closed) for the use of the older inhabitants; the soldiery and population generally being apparently buried promiscuously over the rock. Of late years a small but neat burial ground has been appropriated for the officers of the garrison, which, with that for the Jews, on an elevated part of the rock at the southern extremity, are the only cemeteries within the walls. Occasionally rich individuals, whose executors have paid largely for the privilege, have been buried in the catholic church; but this is a rare occurrence, and not much countenanced by the local government.

In the protestant church are deposited the remains of Sir George Don, and of Lady Jane Houstoun, the wife of his immediate successor; and to the memory of both neat

monuments have been erected, with suitable inscriptions, adorning the side walls of the building. The burial place for the troops and the population at large, is outside the garrison, overlooked by the batteries at the north front. It is neatly arranged and properly kept, and is divided into two parts, for the separate interment of Protestants and Catholics.

25. The garrison library claims particular attention, for its internal rather than its external ornaments. It dates from 1793, and claims for its original projector and founder, Col. Drinkwater, the author of the "Siege of Gibraltar," supported by the governor, Sir Robert Boyd. Its utility was so apparent, that subscriptions and donations were liberally supplied; and finally, a representation being made to H. R. H. the Duke of York, who communicated with Mr. Pitt on the subject, the building was, in consequence,

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erected at the public expense, the sums advanced for that purpose being returned to the subscribers. It is a noble institution, redounding to the honour of the country. Supported subsequently by subscriptions from the military and civil officers of the garrison, and those of the navy, it has been enabled to accumulate on its shelves 20,000 volumes of the most valuable and expensive works in different languages; it is conducted on very liberal principles, and the utmost care and attention is bestowed on its management. In aid of its support, a printing office has been long established, from which proceeds daily the "Gibraltar Chronicle," a periodical of amusement, rather than of great interest to the public of Gibraltar. For the gratification of the junior members of the society, a racket court and billiard tables have been established in a contiguous building. But as the expense has been great,

thereby curtailing the more legitimate disposal of the funds, this appropriation of them has sometimes met with considerable disapprobation.

On a marble tablet in the centre of the façade, is the following inscription, recording the period of its foundation and the date of its completion:—

GIBRALTAR GARRISON LIBRARY,

Erected by command of his Majesty,

KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

Commenced, A. D. 1800,

Under the auspices of General Charles O'Hara,

At that time Governor of the Fortress;

Completed A. D. 1804,

Under those of the succeeding Governor,

His Royal Highness,

EDWARD,

Duke of Kent and Strathern, K. G.

General of His Majesty's Forces, &c.,

26. There yet remains to be noticed the public Court-house, the only building in

Gibraltar whose architecture has any pretension to classical style. The vestibule is a plain and miniature imitation of the Parthenon; and although a necessary, but too visible roof prevents any further comparison, the building is sufficiently chaste and elegant, and does credit to the good taste of the projectors; its architrave bears the following inscription, COEPT. GEORGIO III. REGNANTE. GEO. DON. ORD. BALNEQ. PROPRAETOR REGNANTE. GEORGIO IV. CONSVMMAVIT, to designate the period of its erection; and as its position is good, being retired from the street and shaded by trees, it forms a conspicuous ornament to Gibraltar. It is here justice is administered, under the direction of separate courts; of these, the supreme court is the head, presided over by a chief justice, in both civil and criminal causes. An attorney general, an officer of importance, has been, of late years, appointed; while barristers, advocates, and lawyers, are at hand



to help suitors through the mazes of the law. In the instance court of vice-admiralty the chief justice also presides, being likewise a member of the admiralty commission for the trial of offences committed on the high seas.

Prior to 1830 civil causes were tried in a court denominated the "court of civil pleas," and it is remarkable that, at that period, when a lawyer was scarcely allowed to be heard, unless by favour, as a *prochain ami*, the court was occupied twice a-week, in determining numerous causes of large amount; whereas, litigation is now so diminished, that the supreme court often sits, merely to rise again, without motion or issue.

Gibraltar has also a petty debt court, over which presides the police magistrate as commissioner. In it are determined pleas, not amounting to more than ten pounds, with an appeal to the supreme judge, if they exceed five pounds. It is found to be of great utility,

and justice being summarily administered, expensive lawsuits for trivial matters are avoided; while, through its intervention, trifling disputes are frequently amicably adjusted.

27. There are not in Gibraltar any learned societies, nor other literary institutions, than the two libraries already noticed; but a museum has lately been established, and although in an incipient state, it possesses objects of much interest, and, with care, may become of great value: a smaller one exists at the civil hospital, and might, perhaps with advantage, be united to the other, to which more attention is apparently given.

28. No place probably suffers less from conflagrations than Gibraltar, nor when occurring are they more quickly extinguished. The care of the numerous magazines call forth instant assistance; on the least alarm the whole garrison is under arms, all resort to the



duties previously assigned to them, and a powerful working party of the troops, under skilful direction is soon assembled, sufficient, almost by their physical efforts, to extinguish any fire.

Nevertheless, large sums were annually transmitted to England, or elsewhere, as premiums on insurances effected at their offices. Lately, however, a mutual insurance company has been established, for insuring houses and property, and has every prospect of success. No casualty has yet occurred to create a demand on its funds, and the shares, fifty per cent. only being yet paid up, bear a considerable premium.

29. But it is time that our traveller should quit the lower part of the town, and, while breathing the mountain air, visit the excavations or galleries—monuments of the art and industry of man. Permission is readily obtained, and entering the castle with a proper

conductor, the stranger is led through ways, covered and uncovered, to the lower range of galleries, terminating, after a considerable ascent, at Willis's battery—a very formidable work on an elevated flat, formerly called the *Salto del Lobo*, (Wolf's Leap) and most efficacious in disturbing the enemy during the last siege. From hence, another long ascent leads to the upper range—even more imposing than the lower one. In both are long rows of galleries, excavated in the solid rock—an operation of wonderful skill, ingenuity, and perseverance. At embrasures, or rather port-holes, artillery of large calibre are mounted, ready at any moment to deal destruction on an enemy approaching on the land side. But the wonder of visitors is greatly increased, on beholding two spacious apartments connected with the upper gallery, called Lord Cornwallis's and St. George's Hall; the latter is most magnificent, capable of containing many

hundred men ; and both have artillery, pointing in the same direction as the guns in the galleries. It is probable, that in no part of the world can be seen similar excavations ; and, most certainly, none with the uses for which these are intended. They were completed in a comparatively short space of time, and no greater proof of skill in engineering can anywhere be found. The superintending officer of the work, Lieut. Evoleth, R. E., had bestowed on him, by government, a large tract of ground, on a long lease, in a central part of the hill side, since become very valuable ; and to Ince, a sergeant of artificers, acting under him, was also granted, on like terms, a considerable extent, higher up the rock now known as Ince's farm.

30. On quitting these wonderful achievements of human art, we soon reach, by a tortuous, but tolerably good mountain road, the highest pinnacle of the rock—the north point,

or, as it is usually called, the Rock Gun; although there is now an extensive battery in perfect preservation. From this point the eye has a most commanding and beautiful prospect on whatever side it ranges. Castellar and San Roque appear in full view to the northward, backed by the high mountains of Ronda, stretching to the eastward, until meeting the *Sierra Novoda* abutting on the *Alfrujarras*. Beneath is seen the town of Estepona, and in a clear day the old tower of Marvella on the shores of the Mediterranean, whose beautiful expanse of waters, tranquil as a lake, are now in full view. No where can be seen a more delightful prospect, and the visitor is already well repaid for the labour of the ascent. But he now directs his steps southward to the Signal House, over a very excellent road of moderate acclivity, made in 1748, by order of General Bland, when governor of Gibraltar, by the labour of de-

linquents, both civil and military, sentenced, in those days to hard labour, more frequently for drunkenness than any other crime. The whole was completed in about nine months. The distance from the commercial square is a mile and a half, from which place to the signal house, a nobleman, accidentally in Gibraltar, not many years ago, drove up a light carriage, drawn by two mules, with apparent ease, and in a short space of time. Even in the time of the Spaniards, a watch tower and signal station was kept at this place, called the *Hacho*,\* to observe the entrance of shipping from either sea. During the late war it was of the greatest utility, and it is scarcely less valuable in the present day, for communicating intelligence to the governor and the local authorities. Passing from the north point to the *Hacho*, has been overlooked the

\* *Hacho* means a fagot or fagots, covered with pitch or tar ready for ignition, to make night signals.



spot called the Middle Hill, where formerly was a guard known by that appellation. It commanded the fishing village of Catalon Bay, on the east side of the rock, but being of no essential service, it has long been neglected, and the guard withdrawn: the *debris* however of the guard-house &c., &c., still mark the place of its existence.

If from the north point of the rock was beheld a splendid and magnificent view, that from the signal house is not less deserving notice. The observer looking southward, has in front of him another quarter of the globe, with inhabitants of totally different features, habits, language, and religion. He sees a range of the lesser Atlas, stretching far to the eastward, and covered with snow long after it has disappeared from the opposite mountains in Europe. Ceuta appears as at his feet; and at a glance, he views Ape's Hill, the bold shore of the Barbary coast, the



straits terminating with the Bay of Tangier, whose white town may be descried in clear weather, and the noble bay of Gibraltar, studded with numerous vessels sailing in all directions—the whole forming a scene as picturesque and beautiful, as any the warmest imagination can figure to itself.

31. Proceeding onwards, a spot is presently reached, to which is attached an almost fabulous legend, that must ever make it memorable in Gibraltar annals. Not far from the signal house, is an indenture in the rock, formerly called the *silleta* (little chair), and at this place, in the silence of the night, a chivalrous band ascended the almost perpendicular height, on the east side of the rock, in the hope of wresting from the English a conquest, of which they had scarcely taken possession.

In the same year in which it had been captured, the king of Spain commenced a

vigorous siege, in the hope of recovering it; and while the usual military operations were carried on, a goatherd offered to the commander of the combined forces, (French and Spanish) to conduct to the top of the rock, by a path well known to him, on the east side called the *Senda del Pastor* (Shepherd's Path), any number of troops that might be sent to accompany him. The General having satisfied himself as to the existence of such a path, ordered 500 Spaniards, under the command of Col. Figuerva, for this perilous undertaking; and so effectual was the guidance of the goatherd, that, during the night, they safely ascended to the Silleta, and concealed themselves till morning dawn; when, this being accomplished, they were to be followed by others, in numbers sufficient to insure success to this arduous enterprise.

This gallant band appearing so unexpectedly in battle array, created no small con-

sternation among the English. They had already taken the signal station, putting to the sword the guards, and were anxiously looking for the promised support from their friends below. Soon attacked by our troops, they defended themselves with bravery; but incredible as it may appear, not a single man had been sent to follow them; moreover, so little foresight and preparation had been used, that among the whole party, were only three cartouch boxes. The consequence was their total defeat, the greater part being slain, after causing severe loss to the English advancing against them under every disadvantage.

Had this forlorn hope been followed up, as would now be done in such a case, there can be little doubt, that Gibraltar must have again reverted to the Spanish crown. Having made this lodgment, nothing could have prevented the ascent of troops in any number, and the slender garrison must finally have

been overpowered by a host attacking from heights in their rear, and reached with the greatest security.

Most fortunately, the apathy or incredulousness of the besiegers as to the existence of such a path, or the practicability of its ascent for troops, saved this valuable possession for the British crown, never again to be separated from it: and this weak point being thus accidentally discovered, not a moment was lost in totally destroying the celebrated *Senda del Pastor*, of which not a vestige can now be discovered.

32. Contiguous to the Silleta, southward, stand the remains of a tower, erected by General O'Hara, and bearing his name. The precise object of its construction is unknown, for the common report, that it was intended to be of an elevation sufficient to overlook Cadiz Bay, deserves little attention: it stands on an elevated projecting

point of the rock, in a commanding position, but although the remains of buildings, apparently for a guard-house, adjoin it, there are none indicative of a battery. The view from it is equally grand and magnificent; and immediately below it lies the table land, called Windmill Hill, with its fine range of barracks, the Jews' burial ground, Europa point, Rosia, the arsenal, &c., &c.

But we now return to seek refreshment and repose, and to prepare for other expeditions: and although at a great elevation, and considerable distance from the town—*facilis decensus*—the pedestrian quickly finds himself at his dwelling, benefitted equally by respiring the pure air of the mountain, and by the exhilaration of his spirits, from the gratification his excursion has afforded him.

## PART II.

33. The whole extent of Gibraltar, from the barrier gate, at the north, to Europa advance, is about five miles ; and very different are now the present means of communication from those in 1704, when the gallantry of British sailors obtained from the Spaniards this valuable possession. To visit the southern extremity was then, and during many subsequent years, an important journey, always performed on foot, or at best, by the slender aid of a humble borrico. The construction of excellent roads and the free communication with Spain, commenced about thirty years ago, led not only to the introduction and use of horses, but also of carriages, which, with surprise, the stranger now sees, in great numbers and in all varieties, kept not only for private use but for hire, adding as



much to the comfort of the inhabitants, as to the convenience of travellers. Hacks being obtained, and of a better description than is usually met with, our visitor again proceeds southward, to view other curiosities of the rocks; and stopping for a moment at South Port, he there sees, over the gate, the arms of the emperor Charles V., richly emblazoned, but now in decay, supported by those of Philip II., in which, before their dilapidation, might be observed heraldic devices of England, as if prognostic of a future change of masters. From this gate upwards, towards the signal house, extends the wall built in the time of the emperor, and still bearing his name, terminating in the south bastion, overlooking the entrance at Rugged Staff; the whole, together with the ditch outside, forming a strong bulwark on the south side of the town. In ancient times, the red sands, inconvenient to foot passengers, immediately

presented themselves on passing South Port ; but, many years ago, a large portion at the north end was converted into a grand parade, where those who are fond of military spectacles may every morning see the "guard mounting;" than which, a more pleasing or amusing military exhibition, although on a small scale, can scarcely anywhere be found.

34. Adjoining, are the Alameda, public walks and gardens tastefully laid out, with a desire of affording exercise and recreation to a somewhat crowded population. For them the public are entirely indebted to Sir George Don, before whose arrival in 1814, not a tree nor shrub existed; all beyond the parade being yet arid red sand. At an enormous expense, defrayed by subscriptions, contributions, various contrivances, and his own liberality, these were arranged and planted under his fostering care, the fruits

of which are now seen in extensive and delightful promenades. Prior to his arrival, the neglect was remarkable to which Gibraltar had been exposed. By perseverance, accompanied by great tact and good management, every thing desirable was accomplished; and with justice it may be said, that whatever Gibraltar displays of comfort, prosperity, or embellishment, is altogether attributable to Sir George Don. Nor have subsequent governors been inattentive to these considerations; although where so much had been done, there remained, of course, but little to do. Under the tasteful management of Sir Alex. Woodford, even these public gardens were greatly improved, new walks created, and by proper arrangements the whole made more available: nor were these attentions to the comforts of the inhabitants overlooked by them, for on his departure a valuable piece of plate was presented to him.

Much, however, yet remains to be done; while the small sum, granted annually by government, is inadequate even to the support of the Alameda; but the activity, intelligence, and benevolent disposition of Sir Robert Wilson give reason to believe the best hopes of the public will be realized under his direction.

In the centre of the Alameda gardens is a statue, harpooning a fish, that does great credit to the sculptor, for the fidelity of its execution; but it has claims to higher regard from Englishmen,—it was the figure head of the *San Juan*, Spanish line of battle ship, and one of the trophies of the glorious victory of Trafalgar. After lying many years in the new mole, she was finally broken up, and this, her fine bow ornament, transferred to its present position. Contiguous to it, is another statue, intended to represent Lord Heathfield, scarcely less valuable, although of less exquisite workmanship than the former.

It was carved in Gibraltar, from the bowsprit of the same vessel, by an officer of the Royal Waggon Train then in the garrison. Much care is bestowed on both, but it is feared the more valuable one will speedily decay. In a conspicuous situation also, on a column, brought from the ruins of Lepida, rests the bust in bronze of the duke of Wellington, having appended to it a shield, with the following inscription, from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Gregory:—

*Imaginem hanc Arthuri Wellesley,*

*Wellingtoniæ ducis,*

*A. D. 1819, posuerunt Britanni*

*Tam civili, quam militari munere*

*In hac arce fulgentes.*

*Præclaras res gestas admirati*

*Et virtutem bellicam*

*Imperatoris summi invicti ;*

*Qui, annuente Deo optimo maximo*

*Imperante Georgio tertio*

*Britannicarum Rege, patre Patriæ,*

*Dum copiis Britannicis præerat,*

Et Sociis Hispanis atque Lusitanis.  
Has Regiones,  
à diris Galliæ exercitibus  
Tum fœdè oppressas ;  
In rebus vel maximè arduis, et penè desperatis,  
Post longam et duram militiam,  
Et prælia innumera, totidemque ferè victorias  
Pulsis Gallis à Gadibus usque  
Ultra Pyrenæos Montes et Garumnam fluvium  
Ab immani tandem hostè felix liberavit.  
Renatum denique in Galliâ, et Belgiô  
Atrocissimum bellum, confecit  
Uno prælio Waterloo  
Et Europam ab instantè tyrannide vindicavit :  
Et immortalem  
Non sibi soli, sed armis Britannicis,  
Gloriam peperit :  
De Regè, et Patriâ, et Generè, humanô  
Optimè meritus.\*

\* This bust of Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington, was erected by subscriptions, A. D. 1819, from the military and civil officers of the garrison, in honour of the soldier-like qualities, and brilliant deeds, of that great invincible commander, who, under divine providence, in the reign of George III., King of Great Britain, father of his people, while commanding the British Forces, in alliance with



The expense of this bust was defrayed by the contribution of a day's pay from all the officers, military and civil, and soldiers of the garrison, at the time of its erection. On the pedestal of the column, is the following inscription:—

This Column,  
Brought from the ruins of Lepida,  
Was presented by Richard Turner, Esq., Commander  
Of H. M. Store ship, Weymouth,  
To His Excellency Gen. Sir Geo. Don, G. C. B., G. C. H.,  
and G. C. M. M.,

those of Spain and Portugal,—in arduous and almost desperate circumstances, after hard service and numerous battles, almost always victorious—driving the French from the shores of Cadiz beyond the Pyrenean mountains and river Garonne—happily accomplished the liberation of these countries, sorely oppressed by an immense host of French armies; and who finally terminated, by the battle of Waterloo, the war, impiously renewed in France and Belgium; richly deserving the thanks of his king, his country, and the whole human race, for thus, while acquiring renown for himself, and immortal glory to the British arms, at once relieving Europe from the tyranny of its oppressors.

Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar,  
Under whose auspices  
The bust which it supports was erected  
By the  
Corps of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal  
Sappers and Miners, Detachments of the Royal  
Staff Corps, and Royal Waggon Train,  
The 11, 26, 27, 64, and 4 West Indian Regiments,  
And by the  
Officers of the Naval, Military, and Civil Departments  
Of this Garrison,  
A. D. M.D.CCCXX.

All these are ornamental, and do credit to the taste that placed them in their respective positions.

35. Leaving these delightful walks, we soon arrive, by an easy ascent, at San Michel's cave, the greatest natural curiosity on the rock: and the number of these natural formations, noticed by the earliest writers, forms one of its most remarkable features. The Roman geographer Mela, a native of Tangier, who wrote A. D. 45, says,

“This rock (Calpe) hollowed out in a wonderful manner, has almost the whole of the west side perforated by caves; a large one of which may be penetrated to a great extent into the interior of the mountain.” Of these many yet remain in different parts; one, very large, near the centre of the town; some, altogether destroyed, and others converted to various uses, as buildings have increased: San Michel's, however, yet retains its original character. The entrance is small, but immediately within, is seen a magnificent and lofty cave, the roof supported by numerous columns of stalactites of tasteful formation. As the rain, by which these have been created, continually percolates, the floor is frequently muddy and soft, but those who choose to penetrate will be amply recompensed for their curiosity. Advancing far into the interior, other lower caves are discovered, only to be reached by ladders; many have been pene-

trated by officers of the garrison to a considerable extent, nothing very interesting being observed ; but at no great distance from the entrance is a large chamber, fantastically and beautifully ornamented by stalactites in all possible variety of forms and shapes. This has hitherto escaped the mischief to which the outer cave, being more accessible, has been exposed, for having no light from without, it is only when illuminated for the occasion, that its beauties become visible. This is often done with great judgment for the gratification of strangers of distinction ; and when, in this interior region, human beings are seen wandering about in the dull glare of torches—beautiful females, men fantastically dressed, their voices reverberating in curious sounds ; all combined with the appearance of this temple, for such it may be called, with columns, festoons, Gothic arches in endless variety, exceeding in beauty any production of human

art—the whole produces a most surprising and pleasing effect, calling to mind the days of enchantment, and the tales of fairy times.

36. We now quit San Michel's cave, and passing round the South point, crossing the Jews' burial ground, where the curious in ancient lore may be amused with monumental inscriptions in Hebrew, we arrive at Martin's Cave, accidentally discovered about twenty years ago by an artillery soldier of that name. It opens on the east side, is somewhat less elevated than San Michel's, and of far smaller dimensions ; its character is similar, the roof being supported by columns of stalactites ; and although soiled and defaced, as is too often the case, when exposed to promiscuous visitors, it is a very interesting aperture, and when first discovered, was beautiful in its natural state. The path, for several yards before reaching the entrance, being narrow and irregular, on the edge of

the precipitous rock, measures were immediately adopted for its security.

The approach seems of late to have been neglected, the situation and even existence of such a cave is already little known, and its visitors are but few. It seldom happens, however, on reaching this secluded part of the rock, that their curiosity is not gratified by a sight of the aborigines (for so they may fairly be called), who, although making occasional visits to the western side, inhabit for the most part the inaccessible chasms and recesses on the east.

37. These are the monkeys, (or rather apes, for they are without the ornament of a tail), who appear to have existed on the rock from time immemorial: this, it is believed, is the only spot in Europe where they are found in a wild state, and they were no doubt brought originally from Africa: undisturbed by the battles and sieges, or the vicis-



situdes to which Gibraltar has been exposed, they quietly inhabit their fastnesses, careless as to the nation to whom the rock may belong. They are seen in groups of twelve or twenty, of all sizes, and probably of all ages; the young ones mounted on the backs of the mothers, and all indulging in the freaks incident to these curious animals: nor are they harmless; for they have much dexterity in casting stones, and an individual caught by them in a secluded spot, might be roughly, if not very seriously handled. They grow to a large size, but their habits, their retreats, and their modes of life, are alike unknown. Neither their bones, their skins, nor their skeletons, have ever been discovered; they are supposed to be numerous, for large groups of them have been seen simultaneously on different parts of the rock. As the use of fire arms is prohibited on the mountain, they appear to avail themselves of this immunity,

and secure from violent molestation, they venture boldly to the lower parts of the rock, and are very unwelcome visitors at Ince's farm and the places contiguous; where the figs in their season, with other fruits, as well as poultry, are subject to their depredations. Their visits to the western side are made chiefly during an east wind, but rather it would appear for pleasure, and to benefit by the warmth of the sun, than from any physical sufferings; for in the most tempestuous weather from the east, during the winter, they remain quietly at home, and are seldom any where to be met with. The peaceableness of their community, like that of all others, is however apparently subject to interruptions, and internal commotions evidently occur.

About two years ago, the attention of the keepers of the Alameda gardens, was arrested by an unusual screaming of mon-

keys, and they presently saw one of very large size pursued most hastily by two or three others. The fugitive was evidently seeking to escape their rage, and having gained the trees, he flew from one to the other, hotly pursued, until on the approach of the keepers, he allowed himself quietly to be taken, preferring captivity to punishment, or probably death. He was evidently aged, and of the size of a full grown pointer dog; although when a prisoner, he shrunk himself into the smallest possible compass: his pursuers seeing his fate, retreated quickly to the mountain, chattering loudly as they retired; and as nothing could be learned from the captive, the cause of this disturbance and expulsion must ever remain a secret. The governor ordered the fugitive to be properly treated, and finally had him transported to the zoological gardens in the Regent's Park; where he probably yet survives, to pass in durance the

remainder of his days. Nor is this a singular instance of commotion among these animals, observed more particularly of late. A similar occurrence to that above recited took place last year, when another monkey was captured, while escaping from pursuit, in a tree near the South Port gate. Other instances are not wanting; and besides fugitives taken under such circumstances, smaller ones are frequently caught, while committing depredations on the gardens.

38. We now take leave of the mountain, and traversing Wind-mill hill, we pass through a gate, formerly Moorish, and reach the extreme practicable point on the east side, called Europa advance, all beyond being perpendicular rock from the sea upwards. In this retired corner stands the governor's cottage, originally a small and temporary dwelling, built by General Fox, for an occasional residence in the summer time. It

was greatly extended by Sir George Don, others were added, and being exposed to the damp east wind, inducing early decay, a great expence became necessary for continual repairs. It is now supported by government, on a reduced scale, and is a proper retreat for the commander of the garrison, in the hot months of July and August. For this purpose, its contiguity to the sea, the absence of the sun after mid-day, and its perfect seclusion, render it a very desirable temporary abode.

At Europa point is seen the newly erected light-house, an excellent beacon for mariners coming from the east. It is soon descried on the other side, after leaving Tarifa, and well distinguished as far up on the coast as Marbella. The light is fixed, and the reflectors are constructed on the newest principle. Below the flag-staff at the point, is a flat called Lower Europa, where, during the epi-



demic in 1804, Colonel Fyers, the commanding engineer, resided with his family under canvass, and thus escaped the contagion.

The whole of the rock around Europa being perpendicular, and against which the sea perpetually beats, seems to bid defiance to approach, and to require no art for its protection. Nevertheless it has been always strongly fortified; in addition to which new works have recently been constructed, that must for ever remove all apprehension of attack in that quarter.

39. Passing on towards Rosia, we arrive at the naval hospital already noticed. Erected solely for this purpose, it is a perfect and complete building, with every accommodation on a large scale, and capable of holding 400 patients. Since the peace, it has been appropriated to the military service; and under the superintendence of the principal medical officer of the garrison, is admirably conducted, and of the greatest utility.



This noble building overlooks Rosia Bay, with the naval tanks and store houses, contiguous to it.

40. During peace these with the exception of the tanks, are of little use; but here the navy are supplied with excellent water, their boats being sent round from the bay; and to protect them a mole of some extent was some years ago constructed at great expence. When the supply from these tanks is inadequate, or fails, recourse is had to the inexhaustible wells on the neutral grounds; at all times used by the merchant vessels and foreign ships of war in the bay.

In former days, when shipping was seldom seen at Gibraltar, the water at the fountain in the centre of the town sufficed for all purposes. There is now not enough for the use of the inhabitants, especially during the summer; but this is of little importance, as almost every house is now provided with a

cistern, to receive the rain water from the roof. Moreover, government (somewhat late) having ordered large tanks to be formed for the public service and use of the troops, the occupation of water-carrying will soon dwindle away. The water of the wells at Gibraltar is hard, brackish, and unfit for drinking: that of the fountain, is pure, light, and digestible. It percolates through the red sand into reservoirs, curiously contrived, about twenty-five feet under ground, extending from Jumpers Well nearly to South Port; for descent into these, are several shafts, the turrets of which are seen on the face of the glacis, in the rear of the saluting battery. From South Port the aqueduct passes under the Line wall to the bottom of the commercial square, conveying the water to a small reservoir behind the fountain; thence, when the cocks are shut, into a large cistern by the side of it, from which provision is made for an overflow to run into the sea.

41. Leaving that part of the south called Rosia, studded with houses, surrounded by gardens and cultivation, and whose appearance from the sea is prepossessing, we immediately perceive the arsenal, or dock-yard, with its mole, and the strong fort commanding it. Of the origin of these, nothing now is known, nor whether the whole is a work of art, or that nature provided such a projection. Even in the first days of Moorish possession this was a strong position, and here stood the *Torre del Puerto* (afterwards Tuerto), still existing at the capture in 1704, and which was supposed, anciently, to protect and defend the entrance into the bay.

From this point, along the whole range of the western side, until Land Port, adjoining the rock, is a continuation of works, batteries, and bastions. Gibraltar has long been considered impregnable, but even these works, not being deemed sufficient, other new ones,

immensely strong, are constructing, and carried on with great activity. When we contemplate the position of this rock, its natural defences, the skill and ingenuity displayed in converting every point into one of attack or defence, the 800 guns, some of immense calibre, bristling at every corner; when we look at the regiments and artillery within, in the highest state of discipline, every soldier a model; at the 30,000 stand of arms at the grand store; at the numerous barracks, quarters, and store-houses filled with supplies of all sorts; and when we see the strict regularity with which the military duty, day and night, is maintained,—convinced, that at a signal, a lighted match would, in a quarter of an hour, be found ready at every touch-hole; we may with perfect truth exclaim:—

Gibraltar's strength would laugh a siege to scorn.

42. The stranger is now acquainted with

whatever deserves notice, within the garrison of Gibraltar; fortunately, as well for him as the resident inhabitants, excursions, in consequence of the good understanding between Great Britain and Spain, and the courtesy of the authorities in the immediate vicinity, are no longer limited to Europa point, and the mountain roads. They now take a wider range, and without interruption or molestation of any sort, are extended into Spain, in all directions.

Availing himself of this advantage, he visits the town of San Roque; to which, accompanied by the inhabitants of the garrison when captured,—who, almost without exception, quitted their native place and quiet abode, rather than submit to heretical sway,—were conveyed the archives and public documents of the city, with as many valuables as were, by the capitulation, allowed to be removed.



The smaller articles were easily removed by the aid of devout Christians of both sexes, although the practice being continued by a successor of the curate Romero, less adroit, or less reserved, intimation of these clandestine abstractions (in plain terms, robbing the church), was given to the governor by the Genoese, (unworthy Christians, as they are called by a Spanish historian), and the Padre Lopez de Peña was drummed out of the garrison. The removal of larger objects, was a more difficult operation, and much ingenuity was required, particularly for the translation of the statue of San Joseph, whose corpulency admitted of no concealment. After long consultation, the saint was unniched,—decorated with earthly habiliments, jacket, sash, indescribables, and leggings, that would have done honour to the finest Andalusian calf,—then crowned with a gay monteiro, and in this state, mounted on a horse, with a con-



trabandista in full costume behind for his support, surrounded by numerous others, the cavalcade with the usual noise and shoutings, boldly proceeded through the town, and finally lodged the saint in the church at Los Barrios, where he still occupies a conspicuous place and where the miracle of his extraction from the hands of the heretics, is recounted with devotional gratitude.

On the eminence where now stands the town, there was in those days, little else than a chapel for the use of the agricultural labourers around. By the accession of the fugitives from Gibraltar, it presently increased, and has of late, in consequence of its intercourse with the garrison, become a place of wealth and importance. With a lingering hope of again possessing the fortress, the *city of Gibraltar*, is said to exist in San Roque; and the general who commands there, as well as at Algeziras, is called the

commandant of the *Campo de Gibraltar*. The inhabitants of the garrison, avail themselves of this peaceful state of things; many of them making San Roque their summer residence, and others, throughout the year, a place of resort and recreation. Nothing can exceed the purity of its air, nor the healthiness of its situation, and it is justly denominated the *Montpellier* of the district.

43. On our way to San Roque, we pass the spot where once stood the ancient and important city of Carteia, renowned in early ages for its temples, its buildings, and arenas; the resort of the Phenicians, the Carthagenians, and the Romans; and emporium of commerce and support of powerful navies: but over which the plough, for many ages, has been silently dragged along. The curious observer still discovers vestiges of its ancient site, and fragments of temples, urns, and sarcophagi, are yet occasionally dug up. A few

years ago, on searching for large stones, two fine pieces of the frieze of a temple were again brought to light: their size and appearance indicate the extent and magnificence of the building which they must have adorned, and the antiquarian regrets that those to whom the land now belongs, have not zeal or enthusiasm enough to make farther and more extended researches. The town council of San Roque, however, had the good taste to give perpetuity, as far as they were able, to the more valuable of these two relics, by having it built into the wall of the town-house, at the top of the principal staircase, to which it is an interesting ornament. The other, in less preservation, is taken care of in private possession.

Of all that relates to Carteia, the most remarkable circumstance, probably, is the continual finding, at this late period, of coins scattered over a large tract, and so near the

surface, as to be thrown up at every season of ploughing. They are chiefly of copper, not found in heaps or in urns, but singly and in all directions. Silver coins are rarely met with, but Mr. Carter in his work above mentioned, has given engravings, and an elaborate description of very good specimens in his possession; the antiquarian and collector will do well to consult this author, on whatever relates to the early history of Gibraltar and its vicinity. The Carteia coins are of diminished value, in consequence of their number; but some excellent specimens, as well as of other valuable coins, are in the hands of a gentleman in the garrison, who has a valuable collection.

44. The convent of Almoraima, situated in a wood, denominated the 'Cork-wood,' about fifteen miles from Gibraltar, is another object of attraction to strangers. The building has long since been dilapidated, a single

priest only remaining to celebrate mass. The estate, however, of which this wood is a part, is extensive and valuable, although neglected, and in a great measure, ruined by bad management in injudicious banking, and by recklessly cutting down trees for charcoal. It belongs to the Marquis of Moscoso, a branch of the Medina Sidonia family; and it is believed, that from the Almoraima district alone, even in its neglected state, he derives a revenue of 35,000 dollars a year; while, under proper management, and by obvious improvements, this annual produce might be doubled.

45. About four miles beyond the Almoraima convent, stands Castellar, on a commanding eminence. As the road is indifferent, to ride there from Gibraltar and return is a long day's journey, recompensed only by the beauty of the scenery and the splendid view from that elevation.



46. If the traveller is inclined to visit Algeziras by land, he will have the satisfaction of passing two rivers of some celebrity,—not on bridges which might easily be constructed, but by means of cumbrous ferry boats. The first, the Gaudaranque, its mouth now nearly blocked up by sand, but in Carteia's brilliant day, a retreat and security for the Carthaginian and Roman gallies—the other, the Palmones, not less remarkable ; it being there that the junk ships, supposed to be shot proof, were constructed for the attack on Gibraltar 1781. The Gaudaranque is useless for navigation, and the Palmones serves only for loading coasting craft with charcoal.

Algeziras has of late become a very thriving place, and is now an agreeable residence. It was formerly of little note, scarcely of higher rank than a fishing village ; but being the resort of privateers during the late war, much wealth was then accumulated. It has never



been a commercial place; for not having any permanently established custom-house, it has little regular trade, except for the supply of its population. It has long been the residence of the General commanding the district around Gibraltar; it has a handsome plaza, with many good houses, and is tolerably well kept. A great disposition for improvement has lately manifested itself, and the construction of numerous good buildings is projected in an advantageous situation. Algeziras, like Gibraltar, in ancient times, underwent many vicissitudes, and was equally afflicted by the depredations of the Moors.

After many conflicts, being ruined and almost depopulated, it was by Henry the fourth, in 1462, annexed, for its security, to the district of its more powerful neighbour, and became part of the extent before noticed, denominated *the city of Gibraltar*.

47. With little difficulty the traveller may

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make excursions to Los Barrios and Tarifa on one side, and to Estepona and Marbella on the other; or he may go northward to Ximena and Ronda, and contemplate the battle-field of Munda, where, forty-five years before the Christian era, the sons of Pompey were defeated by Cæsar, contending for the dominion of the world. The whole of this neighbourhood will be recognised by the scholar as classic ground, and in contemplating the numerous remains of antiquity everywhere to be met with, he will be amply repaid for his labour in the research.

48. On repassing the Spanish lines at the northern extremity of the neutral ground, the stranger will have observed extensive ruins reaching down to the beach, and terminating in a mound or heap, where formerly stood fort San Felipe. From this point eastward ran the Spanish lines, well fortified by towers and redoubts, to the eastern beach, where



GIBRALTAR FROM THE NEUTRAL GROUND.  
Showing the World's Front of the Rock.



stood the equally strong and imposing fort of Santa Barbara. The whole was constructed at an enormous expense, about the year 1730, and was always maintained in high preservation.

During the late revolutionary war, when a French army overran this neighbourhood, and was daily expected at the lines (where they soon after arrived), General Castañas, commanding at Algeiras, consented to the destruction of these strong forts and works, to prevent the French establishing themselves in this quarter. The opportunity was gladly availed of by the governor of the garrison; and being mined under the direction of Col. Harding, now commanding royal engineer in Gibraltar, the fort San Felipe first ascended into the air to come down nearly in its present state, and was immediately followed by that of Santa Barbara. The explosion made little noise, and scarcely

any fragments were scattered around. On the following day, the whole labouring population of Gibraltar proceeded with implements of all sorts, and utterly demolished the lines, as well as every public building that might afford shelter to the enemy.

This was followed by the burning and destruction of all the forts and barracks, as far as the small village on the beach, called the Orange Grove, and their ruins, although fast disappearing, may yet be distinctly traced.

Although these excursions may, for the most part, be accomplished without personal danger, instances are not wanting, when even Englishmen have been inconveniently made acquainted with the lawless habits of the Spaniards. Among themselves, the daily occurrences of capture, imprisonment, and ransom, have ceased to possess novelty, and from prudential motives are seldom spoken of. While these lines are writing, the town



of San Roque is in a state of great excitement, and a respectable and wealthy family in great affliction. The son, returning with a companion from a country seat, was intercepted by a party of contrabandistas, exasperated at the failure of some recent expeditions, and determined to remunerate themselves on the first occasion. The young man was removed from his fine horse, placed on a sorry nag, and carried into the mountains; his companion being desired to proceed to San Roque, and return with a thousand dollars for the ransom. Certain places were indicated where the party would be found, he being desired to ride the horse he was then upon, and provide certain marks of dress by which he might be recognized; being told, moreover, in a way not to be misunderstood, that secrecy was essential to the safety of the prisoner.

The money was soon provided, and the precautions taken, as directed, although there

is little doubt, the whole proceedings at San Roque were narrowly watched by some companion of the robbers. On arriving at one of the stations indicated, the money was paid, and the young man restored to his friends, with such injunctions, however, as to silence, as permit him *only* to answer to the interesting inquiries made by his family, "*that he had not been ill-treated.*"

The relation of occurrences of this sort would be endless. In no part is there safety or security. Even residents in the towns are subjected to contributions from gangs of robbers, who unceremoniously demand money in open day, depart unmolested, and although recognized, are beyond the reach of the law, and continue their depredations with impunity.

Such is the state of things in Spain after thirty-four years of revolution.

50. The visitor to Gibraltar will be much disappointed, if he expects to find there the

amusements of a capital, or even of a large town. No class of wealthy idlers exists, whose sole employment is to seek pleasure and amusement. Every body in Gibraltar has an occupation ; and although the inhabitants are by no means of austere manners, and are fond of gaiety, less attention is paid to providing amusement and recreation than perhaps in any other place. Moreover, ground is too valuable, and has hitherto been too much wanted for commercial purposes, to permit its appropriation for buildings for amusement. There are, consequently, neither concert-rooms, nor assembly-rooms, nor any apartments adequate for large assemblages. A portion of a building, intended for other purposes, has been tolerably well arranged to form a theatre, but it is small and incommodious, and scarcely deserves so high-sounding a name. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, excellent performances have taken place,

as well by amateurs, as by companies from Seville and Cadiz, both Spanish and Italian.

The want of theatrical performance is much to be regretted, for the deficiency of evening amusement causes late dining, and leads to less desirable modes among the young of passing the early hours of the night. It is, however, confidently expected, that with the aid of government, a site will soon be found for erecting a theatre, when there is no doubt a good Italian opera would be provided during the greater part of the year.

50. Should our traveller be a sportsman, he will not be without exercise or out-door amusements in the winter season. The officers of the garrison keep a pack of fox hounds, and he will be invited twice a week to the hunt. The courtesy of the Spanish authorities permit the *mad* Englishmen to indulge in their own way in this peculiarly national amusement; the former sometimes

complains of his land being unseasonably turned up by horses' hoofs ; but as he always receives compensation, he contents himself with wondering at the folly of such desperate riding, and seeking with so many dogs for a fox, which, if wanted, he could at any time provide by the use of an old fashioned fowling-piece.

Where, as in Spain, even every peasant carries a gun, and where no game laws exist (for the prohibition against shooting during the pairing season cannot be so called), game cannot be very abundant ; but the English sportsman, with a little labour, will not be without the means of exercising his skill. From Estepona to Tarifa, he will find in their respective seasons, quails, partridges, snipes, and woodcocks, with great variety of water fowl, hares, and rabbits ; and feel, perhaps, on his return, as much gratification, whether from shooting or fox hunting (some-

what on a miniature scale), as he has occasionally met with in his own country. He should not omit attending a boar hunt or *Batida*, now unknown in England, although yet practised in Scotland; and if he has not the good fortune to kill a *pig*, he will be amused by the exhilarating scene,—although perhaps, at first, a little nervous on being placed in position, in face of such desperate enemies, with one barrel loaded with ball, and the other with buck-shot.

51. If the stranger feels the want of amusement at public places, he will be compensated by the hospitality and attentions of his friends and acquaintances; the civilians and military are alike assiduous in their endeavours to amuse a new comer, who on quitting Gibraltar, will have ample reason to speak favourably of the society he has met with. He will partake of the elegancies of the convent entertainments, in which all



governors have evinced great liberality. The salary of the governor is £5000 a year without any extra allowance. This, although a large sum, seems inadequate in the present state of things. Formerly the arrival of strangers of note was of rare occurrence ; the steamers now arriving weekly from England, Malta, and the Levant,—others daily coming from France and Spain,—continually bring persons of distinction, who expect to be entertained at the convent. The curiosity of princes induces these exalted personages to behold the wonders of mount Calpe, and royalty itself has deigned to sojourn for a few days on the rock.\*

Notwithstanding Gibraltar is abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions, the expense of living is greater there than at almost

\* In 1841, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, on her way to Malta, honoured Sir Alex. and Lady Woodford, by becoming their guest : and H. R. H. Prince George of Cambridge lived six months at the governor's table.

any other place. House rent is ruinous, servants' wages most extravagant, and every species of labour is paid for at the most exorbitant rate. As Gibraltar produces nothing, the expense of transport, whether from afar or from the neighbourhood, is naturally added to the original cost of every article of food or clothing. It is true the inhabitants are relieved from all direct taxation; but from the above causes, the charge of house-keeping falls upon them most heavily, and in increased degree, from the uncertainty or occasional interruption of supplies, and the continual and sometimes sudden demand from shipping in the bay, arriving after long voyages destitute of provisions.

It is certain that a family may live at Algeziras or San Roque for half the sum required in Gibraltar; and the traveller on leaving it, has generally reason to declare it a most expensive place; his dollars having





GIBRALTAR from above CAMP BAY.

- 1. New Hospital.
- 2. Store Houses & Tanks underneath.
- 3. Dock Yard Port.

disappeared as rapidly as his shillings did in England.

52. The numerous shipping in the bay, and the bustle and activity he sees on shore, are sufficiently indicative of great commercial traffic, and in this respect Gibraltar presents a curious anomaly. It is totally without those natural advantages, which in other places have been converted to commercial purposes. The bay is open and exposed, the anchorage not very secure: and with the exception of the old mole (whereon is the Devil's Tongue battery), serving only to shelter small craft, there is nothing to protect the shipping in tempestuous weather; there are neither commodious wharfs, quays, nor public warehouses; the gates are closed at sun-down, and all business suspended till the morrow; and yet in despite of all these disadvantages, Gibraltar has become a place of considerable

trading importance, and its commercial character is now established in Europe.

For this it is indebted, first, to the peculiar circumstances arising out of the last war, and again to its being a free port, whereby those circumstances could be availed of. The British flag being at one time excluded from every other port in Europe, from Heligoland to the Adriatic, Gibraltar became a grand emporium, where it may be said, was conducted the business of all other nations. The revolution in Spain in 1808, and the opening that immense country to British enterprize, gave an additional stimulus. Numerous commercial establishments were formed, great wealth was acquired, and a capital created, which enables it now, under the great change of circumstances incident to a return of peace, to carry on for its own account operations of great magnitude. The security it affords, and the absence of all fiscal control,



naturally make it an important depôt, more especially for British produce and manufactures. Unfortunately the introduction of many of these is prohibited in Spain; and the consequence is a continual course of smuggling into that country, on account of the Spaniards, and too often connived at by those whose duty there it is to prevent it.

Tobacco, the use of which is so universal in Spain, is also an article of great contraband trade, productive of excesses and irregularities along the whole of its extensive coast. Being a royal monopoly, and the privilege of selling it farmed annually to companies or individuals, the contraband trader is subjected to the severest punishment when detected; the vengeance of injured private interests coming in aid to support the supremacy of the law.

The Spaniards, notwithstanding, carry on this contraband trade from Gibraltar to a

great extent; and for their supply, large quantities are annually imported from the Brazils and the United States. To facilitate the introduction into Spain, much of it is converted at Gibraltar into cigars, the manufacture of which (the only one Gibraltar possesses) gives employment to 1500 or 2000 persons, chiefly women and children, and is a great relief to the lower classes of the population, who would otherwise find the means of support very difficult to be obtained.

On the whole, Gibraltar is a well doing and thriving place, and the working classes in general better off than elsewhere. Their wages are high, they enjoy a sort of monopoly (for strangers are sparingly admitted), and are all well clad and well fed. Poverty of course exists, for no community is without it; but pauperism and destitution are rarely found, and street mendicity never seen. The cast-off clothes and spare food of the better

classes, not only afford relief to the poor within the garrison, but charity, by no means deficient in Gibraltar, extends its benevolence to the daily in-comers from Spain, who on one visit alone often carry away sufficient to maintain them for a week at their own abodes.

53. The civil police (an establishment of modern date) is vigilant, and although the characters and moral conduct of a large portion of the lower classes will not bear much scrutiny, there can nowhere be found a more docile, well-ordered, or quiet population. Crimes of magnitude rarely occur; there is great security of property, and persons are at all hours safe, although few are abroad later than ten o'clock at night, after which hour the streets are for the most part deserted.

54. As the garrison and fortress of Gibraltar are maintained in the most perfect and efficient state, nothing neglected, nothing allowed to fall to decay, it becomes a very

expensive possession to the nation ; but it is daily of more importance, and its value can hardly be estimated. Enormous sums have been expended on the works since it came into our hands, and, although considered impregnable, others are now in progress, for which £200,000 sterling have been voted, to make security doubly sure.

55. Its local revenue is small, but sufficient for the support of the colonial government, and the expense of the civil establishment. It arises chiefly from a duty on sales at auction ; on wines and spirits consumed in licensed houses, and other similar sources ; also from the port dues, and rents of lands and houses belonging to government.

56. The delightfulness of the climate is well known, and longevity among the natives prevails. During the greater part of the year, the air is soft, balmy, and exhilarating. In the months of July, August, and Septem-

ber, the heat is most oppressive, and the greatest lover of warm weather hails with pleasure the entrance of October. At all seasons the east wind is most disagreeable and annoying; when prevailing in the summer time a dense black cloud overhangs the rock, the air is warm and cold alternately, humid and relaxing, and although the atmosphere is less hot than with a west wind, its return produces undisguised delight.

Notwithstanding the advantages of its climate, few persons, except the natives or those in the service of government, make Gibraltar, by choice, a place of permanent residence. Of visitors, the number daily increases, the greater part with commercial views; but after the novelty of a short stay is over, the confinement, its limited extent, want of amusement, the necessary military regulations, and great expense, soon induce them to take their departure.



57. After these just encomiums on the salubrity of Gibraltar, candour requires to be noticed, that in the last forty years it has been afflicted, at four different periods, by epidemics or, as they are termed, yellow fevers. In 1804, the disease made frightful ravages; the garrison suffered severely; the place was nearly depopulated, and ruin was widely spread around.

No measures, however, seem to have been adopted to prevent a recurrence of this malady. In 1810 there were strong symptoms of its appearance; and in 1813, it again presented itself in all its violence. From the early part of September till the end of December the gates were closed, all business suspended; and although, very differently from 1804, there was abundance of medical aid, the mortality was great, and the garrison was again subjected to all the distress and misery attendant on a state of such general sickness.



Neglect still prevailed, and nothing precautionary seems to have been adopted. The result was, a return of the disease in 1814, unmitigated in its character, but less fatal as to the number of its victims from the peculiarity, that having once been attacked, is an immunity against a second visitation.

At the end of this year Sir George Don arrived, with ample power and competent resources to adopt necessary measures, in the hope of extirpating this dreadful malady, cordially assisted by the whole population, salutary and effectual measures were instantly pursued; the town was cleansed throughout, every house purified, sewers were every where constructed, and the streets paved and lighted; and it was confidently expected, that this scourge would never again return: fourteen years of great salubrity passed, when in 1828 this epidemic, with its attendant horrors, again made its appearance.

Although a large portion of the population was removed outside the garrison, the troops encamped, and every precaution taken, the usual ravages ensued ; and until the arrival of cold weather, at the end of the year, the garrison was closed, all business suspended, and communication strictly prevented. Since this period, the customary good health has prevailed in Gibraltar ; sanatory measures are continually observed, and it is again hoped this disease has for ever disappeared.

Its cause or origin has given rise to acrimonious disputations among the most scientific medical practitioners. On one side, it is contended that it is introduced from the Havana ; on the other, that it is of local origin. In former times, it equally afflicted Cadiz, the ports adjoining, and others on the coast ; and it is certain, that since quarantines on vessels from the Havana have been enforced with more severity in Spain, this disease has

not appeared in that country. In 1828, a Danish vessel, one crew of which had died in the Havana, and on board of which death had occurred during the voyage, arrived at Gibraltar, all on board being then healthy. She was subject to a rigorous quarantine, and underwent the usual expurgation, but still a very general opinion prevailed that by that vessel the disease was imported. From such opinion, however, very celebrated medical men, after great research, widely differ; and it may perhaps never be within the reach of human skill to determine with precision, either as to its local origin, or introduction from abroad.

58. Should our metropolitan traveller, having now his curiosity satisfied as to all that relates to Gibraltar and its immediate vicinity, be inclined to extend his excursion, he will be well accommodated on board any of the numerous steam vessels that navigate weekly

from Algeziras and Gibraltar to the east coast of Spain, Marseilles, and Genoa; or if inclined to see countries of more ancient renown, he may visit Malta, Constantinople, the Levant, or Egypt, by the steam packets continually navigating. But to which soever of these interesting places he may direct his steps, he will not perhaps, in the same small space, find so much to amuse him, whether of natural productions or those of art, as on the rock of Gibraltar.

## APPENDIX.

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SUCCESSION OF GOVERNORS, LIEUT. GOVERNORS, AND  
COMMANDANTS OF THE FORTRESS OF GIBRALTAR,  
SINCE THE CAPTURE IN 1704.

|                                     | DATE. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Prince of Hesse . . . . .           | 1704  |
| Maj. Gen. Ramos, Governor . . . . . | 1705  |
| Col. Elliott, Governor . . . . .    | 1706  |
| Gen. Stanwix . . . . .              | 1711  |
| Col. Congreve . . . . .             | 1713  |
| Col. Cotton . . . . .               | 1716  |
| Maj. Battereau . . . . .            | 1718  |
| Maj. Hetherington . . . . .         | 1719  |
| Col. Kane . . . . .                 | 1720  |
| Lord Portmore, Governor . . . . .   | 1721  |
| Col. Hargrave, Commandant . . . . . | 1722  |
| Gen. Clayton . . . . .              | 1728  |
| Gen. Sabine, Governor . . . . .     | 1730  |
| Gen. Columbine . . . . .            | 1730  |

|                                          | DATE.      |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Gen. Clayton, Governor                   | } . . 1739 |
| Gen. Hargrave, Commandant                |            |
| Gen. Bland . . . . .                     | 1748       |
| Lord George Beauclerc . . . . .          | 1751       |
| Col. Herbert . . . . .                   | 1752       |
| Gen. Braddock . . . . .                  | 1754       |
| Gen. Fowkes, Governor . . . . .          | 1754       |
| Lord Tyrawley, Governor . . . . .        | 1756       |
| Earl of Panmure, Commandant . . . . .    | 1757       |
| Lord Home, Governor . . . . .            | 1758       |
| Col. Tovey . . . . .                     | 1761       |
| Gen. Parslow . . . . .                   | 1761       |
| Gen. Cornwallis, Governor . . . . .      | 1762       |
| Gen. Irwine . . . . .                    | 1766       |
| Gen. Cornwallis . . . . .                | 1767       |
| Gen. Boyd, Lieut. Governor . . . . .     | 1769       |
| Gen. Cornwallis . . . . .                | 1769       |
| Gen. Elliott, Governor . . . . .         | 1777       |
| Gen. O'Hara, Commandant . . . . .        | 1787       |
| Sir Robert Boyd, Governor . . . . .      | 1791       |
| Gen. Rainsford, Commandant . . . . .     | 1794       |
| Gen. O'Hara, Governor . . . . .          | 1795       |
| Gen. Barnett, Commandant . . . . .       | 1802       |
| Duke of Kent, Governor . . . . .         | 1802       |
| Sir T. Trigge, Lieut. Governor . . . . . | 1803       |
| Gen. Fox, Lieut. Governor . . . . .      | 1805       |



|                                          | DATE. |
|------------------------------------------|-------|
| Gen. Drummond, Commandant .              | 1806  |
| Sir Hew Dalrymple, Commandant .          | 1806  |
| Gen. Drummond, Commandant .              | 1808  |
| Sir J. Cradock, Commandant . .           | 1809  |
| Gen. Campbell, Lieut. Governor .         | 1810  |
| Gen. Smith, Commandant . .               | 1814  |
| Gen. Sir G. Don, Lieut. Governor .       | 1814  |
| Earl of Chatham, Governor . .            | 1820  |
| Gen. Sir G. Don, Lieut. Governor .       | 1825  |
| Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, Lieut. Gov. | 1831  |
| Maj. Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Lieut. Gov. . | 1835  |
| Maj. Gen. Sir A. Woodford, Governor .    | 1836  |
| Gen. Sir Robert T. Wilson . .            | 1842  |

DISTANCES FROM GIBRALTAR TO DIFFERENT PLACES  
IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.

|                                       | MILES.           |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| From Water-Port Gate—                 |                  |
| To the Lines . . . . .                | 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  |
| To Campo . . . . .                    | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| To San Roque . . . . .                | 6                |
| To the Gaudanque, 1st River .         | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| To Castellar . . . . .                | 18               |
| To Convent of Almoraima, by San Roque | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto, by Straight Road               | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

|                                 | MILES.          |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| To Los Barrios . . . . .        | 12              |
| To Algeiras, by Land . . . . .  | 10              |
| Ditto, across the Bay . . . . . | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| To Tarifa . . . . .             | 24              |
| To Ximena . . . . .             | 24              |

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MERCANTILE NAVIGATION.

The following list shows the number of vessels anchoring at Gibraltar in the year 1842, distinguishing the nations to which they belonged :—

American	152	Norwegian	17
Austrian	47	Portuguese	161
Belgian	6	Prussian	2
Brazil	1	Romish	10
British	1155	Russian	14
Danish	15	Spanish, including the	
Dutch	29	boats with supplies	
French	108	for the garrison	2588
Greek	27	Sardinian	262
Hanoverian	21	Swedish	18
Hans Town	12	Tuscan	51
Moorish	10		
Neapolitan & Sicilian	42	Total	4748

The greater part, excepting the boats with supplies, were either wind-bound from the eastward,

waiting to pass the Straits, or obliged to anchor to obtain water, provisions, or stores.

PORT DUES PAYABLE BY VESSELS HAVING COMMUNICATION WITH, OR ANCHORING AT, GIBRALTAR.

HARD DOLLARS.

For every square-rigged vessel, having three masts	10
For every brig	8
For every schooner, sloop, xebeque, mestico, galliot, or other the like kind of fore and aft rigged vessel	5
For every small coasting vessel	4
And, in addition to each of the foregoing rates, a farther duty, when the ship or vessel is liable to quarantine, of	2
For every day's attendance by a health-guard, when embarked	1
For every visit by a health-guard to a vessel in quarantine	$\frac{1}{2}$
For every day's attendance by a health-guard in superintending the discharge of a vessel in quarantine	2
For every bill of health	1
For every endorsement of a bill of health	1

QUARANTINE.

The superintendence of whatever relates to vessels in quarantine is with the Captain of the Port. The Board of Health, to which reference is made on occasions requiring deliberation, consists of—The Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Principal Medical Officer of the Garrison, the Captain of the Port, and the Police Magistrate. The First Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office is the Secretary.

The limits of the station assigned for the performance of quarantine by all vessels and boats are as follows:—

Commencing at a beacon placed near the water-mark on the western beach, at the north front of the garrison, about forty-three yards northward of the new jetty, at the new watering place on the said beach, thence running by compass about north seventy-five degrees, west one thousand nine hundred and thirty yards, more or less; thence about north eight degrees, east eight hundred and seventy yards, more or less; and thence about south fifty-two degrees, east two thousand two hundred yards, more or less; to the place of

commencement on the said beach, the said limits being marked and defined by the said beacon and yellow buoys afloat : no vessels or boats being allowed to go within the said limits, unless to perform quarantine, without an order from the Captain of the Port.

Vessels bringing clean bills of health from healthy ports are at once admitted.

All others subject to quarantine are liable to the provisions of the act of parliament relating thereto.

“Moreover : Vessels coming from the Black
“Sea, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, the coast extend-
“ing from Alexandria to Tripoli, including Tripoli,
“the Archipelago, Turkey in Europe, Greece, that
“part of the western coast of Africa situate be-
“tween the thirtieth degree of north latitude, and
“the twentieth degree of south latitude, and the
“Islands adjacent thereto, with the exception of
“the Canary Islands, shall forthwith quit the port
“of Gibraltar, not being admitted under any cir-
“cumstances. They are so far indulged, however,
“as to be permitted to take supplies of water and
“provisions, but under strict quarantine regula-
“tions. Vessels from the north coast of Africa,
“with enumerated goods, are not admitted under
“any circumstances ; but those without enume-

“rated articles, from certain ports, are admitted
“after a quarantine of fourteen days.”

These regulations are liable to alteration by directions from the Board of Health.

Vessels coming from the West Indies, or that part of the continent of America situate between the equator and the thirty-fourth degree of north latitude, and arriving between the 1st of July and the 15th of November, shall not be admitted, but forthwith quit Gibraltar. If arriving from the above places between the 16th and the 30th of November, they shall perform a quarantine of observation till the 1st of December. But vessels or goods having performed quarantine at a place where there is a foul lazaretto shall be admitted to pratique.

STEAMERS.

From England arrive weekly with mails, generally in eight days, the steamers that leave Southampton every Thursday morning. Those to Alexandria and the Levant, leaving England on the 1st of every month, generally arrive at Gibraltar in five days.

The weekly packets leave Gibraltar on their return every Thursday evening, touching at Cadiz, Lisbon, and Vigo; the fares to which places, and to England, are—

	DOLLARS.
Cadiz	8½
Lisbon	29½
Oporto	40
Vigo	40
Falmouth	92½
Southampton	102½

The Alexandria steamers seldom bring for Gibraltar passengers from England, and never from the East, not being admitted here to pratique on their return. On their arrival, each voyage, they remain four hours, to get supplies and take mails.

From Malta, government steam packets arrive every fortnight, and return with the intermediate overland mails for the Levant, India, and China. They also carry passengers and are very commodious. The fare to Malta is £13 10s. sterling.

Beside these vessels, two French steamers run between Marseilles and Cadiz, touching at Gibraltar and at numerous ports on the coast in both voyages. One leaves Marseilles on the 1st of every month, and arrives at Gibraltar generally in ten

or twelve days,—the other about the middle of the month ; and the voyage from Marseilles to Cadiz and back, touching at the intermediate ports, is accomplished in about twenty-eight to thirty days. The fares by these vessels from Gibraltar are—

	DOLLARS.
To Malaga	8
Carthagena	21
Alicante	28
Valencia	35
Tarragona	
Barcelona	47
Port Vendre	
Marseilles	65

Moreover, Spanish steamers perform the same voyages, touching at Algeziras instead of Gibraltar. The arrivals of these are less regular, but no week passes without one or more leaving Algeziras for France.

A steamer of small power, the Andaluz, plies continually between Gibraltar and the neighbouring ports, crossing frequently to the Barbary coast, by which means strangers have an opportunity of seeing Tangier, Ceuta, or Tetuan.

But between Gibraltar and Algeziras, although there is continual communication, no steam-boats have yet been established.

PASSPORTS.

All travellers reaching Gibraltar are naturally provided with passports, which, when they proceed, should have the visa of the consul of the nation to which they are bound. Foreigners, in case of need, apply to their respective consuls, of whom one from each recognised government resides at Gibraltar. British subjects, unprovided, obtain passports from the governor, for each of which a fee of one dollar is paid, and accounted to the revenue.

On arrival, all British subjects are freely admitted into the garrison; but for the admission of foreigners, an application from some respectable resident is necessary, when a temporary permit is immediately granted by the police magistrate.

MARKETS.

The lower, called the Spanish market, near the entrance of the garrison, is open from daylight until evening gun-fire, and is under the direction of a superintendent, with assistants. No payment,

fee, or reward is expected, or permitted to be taken. The Spaniards bring in their produce, place it where they please (due regularity being enforced), and sell or retail it at their pleasure. For the use of the meat-stalls in that market, occupied by the inhabitants, a small monthly rent is paid.

English weights and measures are alone used in Gibraltar, the standards being in the care of the police. The correctness of the scales and weights in the markets and retail shops is carefully attended to, and the use of steelyards in the open market is prohibited.

The *fish market* is at Water Port, contiguous to the Spanish market, and is open to the fishermen without payment. They sell their fish as best it pleases them; the greater part by the piece, but tunney and the larger kinds are cut up and sold by weight. No fish is permitted to be kept until the following day, and all that remains at evening gun-fire, if not sold, is given away or destroyed.

ACCOUNTS—MONEYS—EXCHANGES.

Accounts in Gibraltar are kept for the most part in dollars, rials, and quarts.

16 quarts equal to 1 rial.

12 rials „ 1 dollar.

A few mercantile houses, however, have long adopted the more simple and convenient mode of accounting by dollars and cents.

All the Spanish coins from the mint at Seville are current in Gibraltar, but the peceta and half-peceta are not always received as in Spain at five pecetas for a dollar, a small premium being sometimes required.

It must be observed, that, in consequence of the above arbitrary division of the dollar, it has 192 quarts, or 12 rials, in Gibraltar, whereas in Spain there are only 170 quarts, or $10\frac{5}{8}$ rials; consequently the current dollar of exchange at Cadiz, *peso de cambio*, equal to eight rials of plate, is of greater value there than eight rials of plate in Gibraltar.

The silver or gold dollar passes, as in Spain, for twenty rials vellon; its subdivision in proportion; and of late the French five-franc piece is received, as in Spain, for nineteen rials vellon.

But all these coins, like other merchandise, are liable to a premium or discount, according to their abundance, or the demand for any particular description.

Spanish gold coins are also current;—the doubloon equal to sixteen dollars, and subdivisions in proportion.

The exchanges fluctuate as in other commercial places: with England it has of late years seldom reached fifty pence the dollar.

The legal par is fifty-two pence for a dollar, that being the intrinsic value of a Spanish dollar compared with British sterling silver; and at this rate all payments in law are made, unless otherwise agreed on by the parties.

THE END.

J. Haddon, Printer, Castle Street, Finsbury.

ERRATA.

Page 4, line 15, *for Alzla, read Abyla.*

7 „ 8, *for imædimenta, read impedimenta.*

42 „ 9, *for Alfrujarras, read Alpujarras.*

44 „ 3, *for Catalon, read Catalan.*

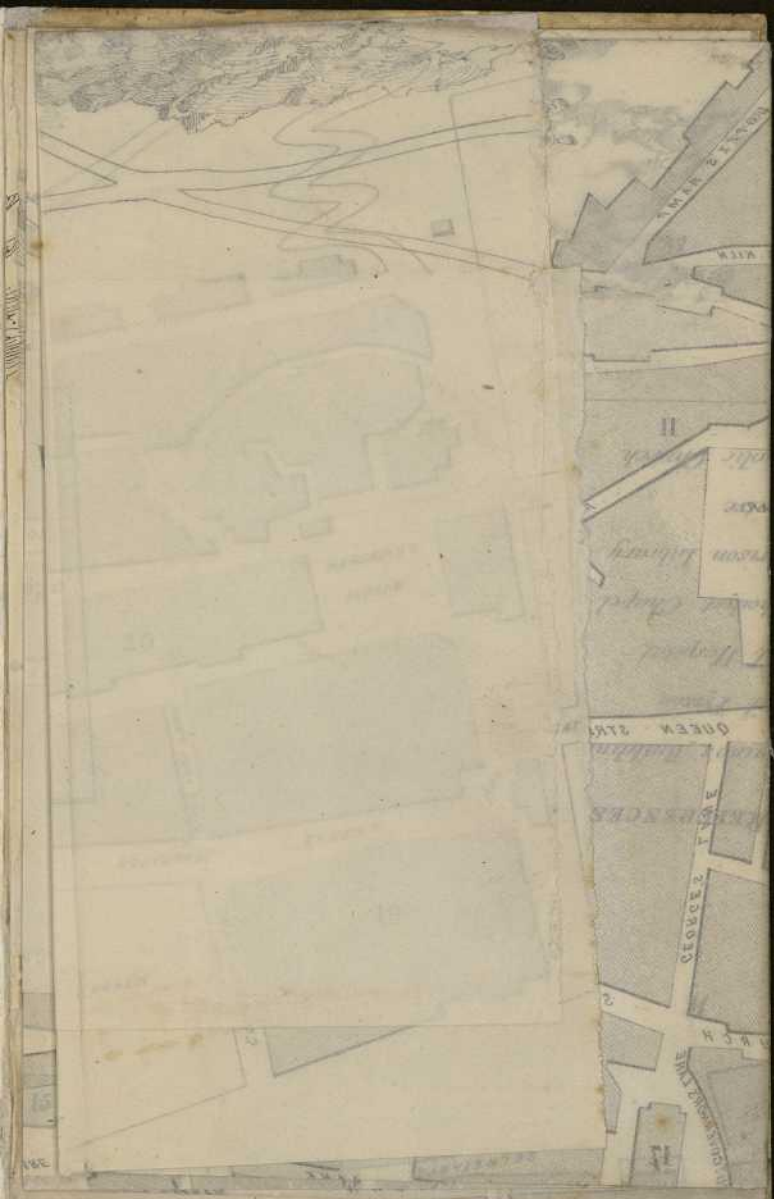
46 „ 12, *for Figuerva, read Figueroa.*

51 „ 17, *for Rugged, read Ragged.*

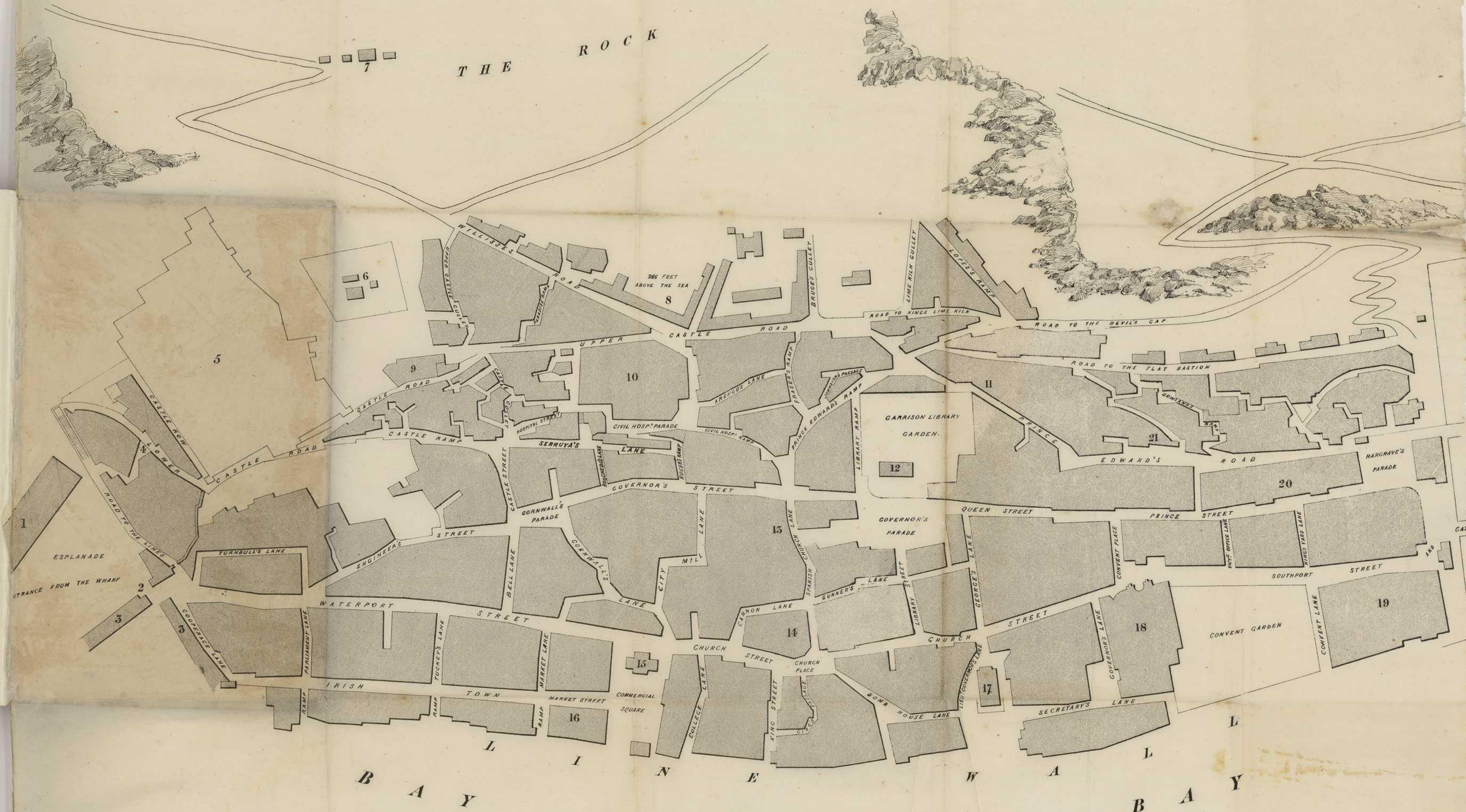
58, 59, 61, *for San Michel's, read St. Michael's.*

76, line 1, *for Campo of Gibraltar, read Campo de
Gibraltar.*

Banco de España. Biblioteca



EAST.



PLAN
OF THE
CITY OF GIBRALTAR,
1844.

Scale 0 1 2 3 4 500 Feet

REFERENCES.

1	Barracks for Troops	8	Domino's Buildings	15	Exchange
2	Cooperage Gate	9	Civil Prison	16	Meat Market
3	Officers' Pavilions	10	Civil Hospital	17	Cathedral
4	Portuguese Town	11	Methodist Chapel	18	Convent (Governor's House)
5	Moorish Castle	12	Garrison Library	19	Grand Store
6	Officers' Quarters	13	Theatre	20	Commissariat Stores
7	Magazines	14	Catholic Church	21	Gavinos Asylum

PLAN OF THE CITY OF GIBRALTAR 1844.



REFERENCES.			
1	Barracks for Troops	8	Dominic's Buildings
2	Copgrave Gate	9	Civil Prison
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7	Magazines	14	Catholic Church
15	Exchange	21	Carrison Asylum
16	Meat Market		
17	Cathedral		
18	Convent (Governor's House)		
19	Grand Store		
20	Commissioner's Office		

